(c) which are the 3 operational stations of CWC on River Godavari which are not operating; and

(d) whether the accuracy of flood forecast of CWC on River Godavari will be badly affected due to non-operation of the three stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Ten forecasting stations at Kopergaon, Jaikwadi dam, Gangakhed, Nanded, Sriramsagar, Dummagudam, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram, Rahjahmundri and Dowaliswaram are operating on Godavari river. The other three at Bhandara, Pauni and Jagdalpur located on the tributaries of the Godavari rivers are also operating.

(d) As all the stations are operating, accuracy of flood forecasting is unlikely to get affected.

Flood Plain Zoning

1714. DR. SANJAYA SINH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the damage due to floods can be easily minimised by simple Flood Plain Zoning (FPZ) methods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of funds State Governments are unable to put those methods into practice; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Damages due to floods can be minimised by Flood Plain Zoning. In this, the flood plains of the rivers that get flooded at different intervals are demarcated. This permits their desirable and wise use for regulating development at known risks. Obstructions existing in flood plains and coming in the way of natural drainage are identified either for removal or for strengthening to withstand flood. Human settlements and costly public investment are also restricted. Land use of areas frequently flooded is restricted to crops that are tolerent to inundation and less susceptible to damage or by adopting special method of agriculture and gardening, modes of recreation, public parking or use as wildlife habitat.

(c) States find it difficult to implement flood plain zoning due to paucity of flood free lands for settlement at economic rates, unwillingness of people to shift from river plains where they have got used to living for ages and developed affinity to the surrounding, customs and livelihood by harvesting crops with little investments.

(d) Does not arise.

गुजरात में पुनर्वास योजना का कार्यान्वयन

1715. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी**: क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार गुजरात में कतिपय सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप विस्थापित हुए लोगों के पुनर्वास हेतु योजनाएं क्रियान्वित करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार यूरोपीय समुदाय की सहायता से पुनर्वास परियोजनाओं को लागू करने का विचार रखती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) पुनर्वास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतु आवश्यक धन किन संसाधनों के आधार पर उपलब्ध तथा आबंटित किया जायेगा?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री पी० के० थुंगन): (क) गुजरात में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के कारण विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए अलग स्कीमें कार्यान्वित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास मुख्य परियोजना के एक भाग के रूप में संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है और उसे परियोजना की कुल लागत में शामिल किया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Establishment on Ground Water Authorities

1716. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY:
SHRI GHUFRAM AZAM:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: